Pneumonia Worse Than Consumption

Its Death Rate Higher Than That of the White Plague—Overheated Rooms as a Cause of Its

case of the cities of the United States. and the comparative mortality was found The two largest centres of population, New York and Chicago, are striking examples of the truth of this statement.

In these cities in the last few years ounds, until it has displaced consumption as the "Captain of the Men of Death." Consumption, by reason of rational treatment in the way of hygienic improvements, good sanitation, better houses, fresh air and diet, has steadily decreased throughout America and especially in the year after year claims far more victims.

during the last decade supply convincing | work properly. evidence that the outery as to the prevalence of pneumonia is no alarmist tale, but is founded upon sober facts. In the first six months of 1904 there were 42,700 and of this number 8,360, or nearly 20 per cent., were due to pneumonia.

In 1903, 9,714 persons died in New York from pneumonia. The total death rate has risen from 18.8 per 1,000 in 1903 to 22.23 per 1,000 for the first six months of 1904, acute lung affections being mainly responsible

States of pneumonia. 10.15 per cent. of all deaths being due to the discase. In the same period the mortality from consumption decreased from 12.28 per cent. to 10.99

Comparing city with country the census of 1900 shows that the mortality from pneumonia per 100,000 inhabitants of cities was 233.1; for rural districts, 185.9. From consumption, for cities, 204.8; for rural

districts, 134.1. The mortality from pneumonia among negroes was 349 per 100,000 and among whites 184.8 per 100,000. Whites of foreign birth were shown to be much more susceptible to penumonia than those of native

In Chicago in 1903 there were 4,629 deaths from pneumonia, exceeding the deaths Former Yale Star Says Eastern Coaches from consumption by more than 1,500. The present Chicago proportion of pneumonia deaths to deaths from all causes is 13.6 per cent., from consumption, 11.3 New Haven, has joined the army of footper cent. Corresponding figures for New York are 17 per cent. for pneumonia and

risen from 1.95 to 2.89 per thousand.

The greatest number of deaths from pneumonia ever, recorded in a single week in New York was 364, in the beginning of January, 1904. Enough has been said in this country.

"The cause of pneumonia has only been upon these figures. "Twenty years ago it was not believed to be caused by a germ. Now it is a matter of common knowledge among the medical profession that the disease has its origin in a germ termed the pneumococcus or rather the diplococcus

"There are other germs, too, which play According to a great authority, pneumonia is not a disease of the lung, but a general fever with local manifestations caused by an infective microbe. Some of the germs which cause pneumonia are present in the body of perhaps 50 per cent. of the community at large, and these gain the upper hand and multiply on account of the system's

perhaps the most fruitful cause of pneunonia in children.

"Exposure to cold is, of course, often the exciting element in an attack of pneumonia. while the abuse of alcohol is an important

"With regard to the infectivity of pneumonia there is much vet to be learned. However, it is known that the bacteria of this disease resemble in many respects those of tuberculosis. Both are of a relatively low order of infectivity, and both are conveved through the air by means of dust.

"A large number of medical authorities believe that the prevalence of pneumonia in the large cities of the United States, and especially in New York and Chicago, is due to the overheating of houses, apartments, public buildings and offices, ard to the lack of moisture in the indoor atmosphere. On this subject little has been

"Notter says that the best ratio of moisture has not been scientifically determined, but it is supposed it should be from 65 to 70 per cent. Dr. Henry Mitchell Smith of

"Tests conclusively proved that a per-centage of moisture above 50, with a tem-perature of about 85 degrees, yields the perature of about 65 degrees, yields the greatest comfort and the best conditions of health. With a temperature of 72 or 74 degrees and a relative humidity of 30 percent, as compared with a room at 65 or 68 degrees and a relative humidity of about the degrees and a relative humidity of abou 60 per cent., the latter seemed the warmer

and more comfortable. "Every time we pass out of our homes during the winter we pass into an atmosphere with a relative humidity of, on an average, 70 per cent. It stands to reason that such a sudden change is harmful, particularly affecting the delicate mucous membranes of the upper air passages.

"The male is more subject to pneumonia than the female, but the mortality among women is greater. As a rule, the largest number of cases fall in the months of Jannumber of cases fall in the months of January to May, the smallest number from July

Pheumonia chiefly attacks the old and the young, and is usually fatal in both instances. Any individual, however, who is run down is liable to contract the disease. statistics were gathered in England miles some few years ago as to the frequency of 'city in the world-

Pneumonia is now the most deadly dis- | pneumonia with regard to occupation to be, among clergymen, 45; lawyers, 55; teachers, 45; farmers, 36; fishermen, and grocers 56; doctors, 93; musicians, 92; innkeepers, 158; carmen, 184; hotel servants, neumonia has increased by leaps and 197; dock laborers, 220; employees in iron and steel manufactures, 248; coal heavers, 249

"The treatment of pneumonia is, according to the best authorities, not much helped by drugs. When the warning symptoms of a chill are upon one, much may be done to cut the attack short by taking to bed at cities, but statistics show that pneumonia once and resorting to the old fashioned

"It is in preventive measures that our best hopes of checking and perhaps exterminating the disease lie. The New York health authorities a year ago took deaths from all causes in New York city, a step in the right direction when they added to the Sanitary Code a clause classifying pneumonia as a 'notifiable disease.' This clause has not been enforced on account of lack of funds.

"The greatest safeguard against pneumonia is to keep the body in a healthy state by living under the best sanitary conditions possible. The avoidance of overheated In 1800, 105,971 persons died in the United | rooms in which the air has not a sufficiency of moisture is a precautionary measure which is of more importance than is generally believed.

"The systematic inquiry into pneumonia from all standpoints which is at the present time being undertaken by the New York umonia Commission should go far toward solving many of the unknown features of the disease. At any rate, the findings of the commission will surely increase our knowledge of the malady, and will doubtless suggest means of curbing its spread. The high standing of the members of the commission is a guarantee that the matter will be investigated scientifically and thoroughly.

DEFENDS FOOTBALL RULES.

Are to Blame for Lack of Open Play. "Jumping Jack" Jones, Yale's star pite. back in the '80s, who is now a resident ball critics who are discussing the proposed changes in the rules. Jones says in part:

"The rules are all right. Let them stand. In New York, while the tuberculosis Don't break up the game, but take addeath rate has decreased in thirty years vantage of the rules. They do not prefrom 4.27 to 2.41, the pneumonia rate has vent an open game. There is a lack of intelligence on the part of the Eastern coaches in applying the rules. Why under the sun don't the players get more coaching in passing the ball to somebody behind them and turn what could not be more than a plainly to show that pneumonia holds the three yard run in a close formation into foremost" place among deadly diseases a forty yard dash? The rules do not prohibit it.

"I find fault with the present coaches known for a comparatively short time." in the East because they do not take adsaid a New York physician in commenting vantage of the rules as they stand. The Western game, as I understand it, is one in which the coaches show judgment enough to open up the game, make long passes, quick passes, plays which are more open, such as the West Point game, and the West Point team beat Yale. Why? Because when the West Point team used chances to make individual opportunities the West Pointers did not blindly hold on to the ball because they were told to do so. They rem because they were told to do so. They ran play. One man passed to another and wages for every one, she played his individual game. Come back woman. And so, in the to this style of play and give up your need of giants in the rush line. You get some sinewy, rangy men as the Western coaches get and boast of, and yet get a mighty in-

tere-ting game.

"The Eastern coaches are afraid to break and multiply on account of the system's being in a low and debilitated state, and thus open to the inroads of the enemy.

"Influenza is one of the most potent of all factors in the spread of pneumonia on a wide scale. No affection leaves the body in a more depressed and susceptible condition than does the grip. Measies is preplaced the most fruitful cause of pneumonia of the system's description of the fastern coaches are afraid to break loose from traditions. From the narrow been drifting and settling. It is time to make a break to cut loose from narrowness, and I promise this if they do this they will have the most sensational game ever seen and the team that does it will win. Why should a player hold the bail? It is as poor policy as it would be for a third base-man to fear to throw to first or a catcher. man to fear to throw to first or a catcher

to refrain from throwing to second.

"The Yale crew has been through this. "The Yale crew has been through this. It has fought it out and won on principles. The heavy men of the type of Lewis Hall or Parrott and other g ants have had their day, and to-day Yale wins with the grey-hound, sinewy carsmen who left Harvard far behind last June. I played on elevens with Walter Camp. He was the most expert open player of his day. Then he stood for the open game. I have never seen a player who could balance the ball as he could, and who could keep track of his fellow players, passing the ball to them at just the right time when tackled. Let him restore his knowledge of the old game, the most attractive football ever played. I appeal to the Yale conches to cut loose from the rut into which they have fallen."

RAMBLE OF A MAIMED BEAR. 100 Miles or So Through the Catskills, a

50 Pound Log Tied to His Foot. PINE HILL, N. Y., Dec. 31.-A bear shot near Livingston Manor, Sullivan county, a few days ago had one of its forepaws fast in a bear trap to which was attached a chain and log weighing probably fifty pounds. Brooklyn recently wrote a paper on 'Indoor | The trap had on it a metal tag bearing the Humidity,' embodying the results of years name of Henry Carrison, Millbrook, Greene of study and observation of the harmful county, N. Y. The bear, a male, weighed

of study and observation of the harmful effects of an overheated and overdry indoor atmosphere upon the health.

"He pointed out that the neglect of the element of watery vapor in the air is the greatest cause of overheating our houses. A low humidity is the great cause of discomfort, the source of much ill health, catarrhs, colds and other diseases of the skin, mucous membranes, &c.

county, N. Y. The bear, a mais, weighted more than 300 pounds.

When inquiries were made it was learned that the trap with use chain and log, which had been laid under a heavy stone, had been set in the Millbrook Mountains, a spur of the Catskills in Greene county, on Dec. 12. The next morning trap, chain and log were gone. The tracks of the bear were followed all that day, but that night there was a heavy snowful and the trail was lost. The owner of the trap, failing to pick up the

Last week the brute must have passed through the full length of the main street of Dewittville, as there were bear tracks and the traces of a dragging log in the street next morning. When the arimal was shot that part of the foot held in the trap was frozen hard as a stone while the leg was frozen hard as a stone, while the leg above the trap was warm and bloody. When the hunters who shot him tried to remove the trap they broke off the frozen

The marvel of the travels of the maimed brute is that he travelled nearly or quite many highways and mountain streams and though dragging a chain and heavy weight after him, did not either become entangled or free himself from the trap, break off his frozen foot or be chased by hunters and hounds. He was finally shot in a neighbor-

hood comparatively well populated.

And this bear had his ramble within 125 miles of New York, the second greatest

THEY WOULD CAPTURE A STATE

FREELANDERS HAVE DESIGNS

ON WASHINGTON.

Followers of Hertzka's Theories About to Set Up in Business in America-Machinery and Self-Expression Their Watchwords-Latest Plan to Save Society.

The followers of Dr. Theodor Hertzka, nomic editor of the Neue Freig Presse of Vienna, have formed colonies before now in other parts of the world, but the first effort in America toward realizing his theories is going into effect with the new year. The State of Washington, now all unconscious of its fate, is ultimately to be entirely appropriated, say those persons in New York who are interested in Hertzka's propaganda

This latest effort toward the salvation of society may indeed be said to be under way, for the experiment is to be made on the remnant of an equality colony which was addicted to communism. This was started in the State of Washington with 500 members, but it dwindled away chiefly, because of the use of primitive methods in getting rid of stumps. After the colcmethods to induce perspiration and to nists had finally to live a whole year upon The figures for New York and Chicago assist the functions of the body to do their cabbages, it will be understood why only Otherwise He Might Have Knocked Jeffries a few had the sanguine disposition to remain.

The man foremost in the new project is Alexander Horr. Some people have cherish an enthusiasm for machinery, then Mr. Horr is a wild dreamer, for he has a notion of hunting out fantasies of invention whose use would mean a social revolution.

"We are Anticrats," Mr. Horr said. "I cientist, in opposition to the word Anarchist of Prudhomme.

*This group of people whom I have just visited are preparing to colonize 800,000 acres opposite Tacoma. The tract is soon to be opened for homestead settlement by the Government. It is now an Indian reser-

"Yes, we mean to do a great many things. A most elaborate and far-reaching plan has been formed. There is another Indian reservation to the east of us. By a gigantic scheme all that part of Washington which lies over the Cascade Mountains we also aim to secure.

You see, if we get enough land it knocks the bottom out of land values in the whole country. No one is going to buy land out-side of the colony if he can get it for nothing And he went on to explain this gigantic

scheme as simply as if he were speaking of buying a farm. Four cooperative colonies already existing, it is expected soon to connect them. These lie along the western part of Washington from Tacoma as far north as Bow,

which is the railway station of the main colony, called, after Dr. Hertzka's book, "Freeland," which is written on a sort of Bellamy plan and went through ten edi-tions in two years.

The war cry of "Freeland," as well as a The war cry of "Freeland," as well as a mere stranger can make out the language, is a mixture of two main intentions. One is "Machinery, machinery!" and the other is "Self-expression!" What these two have to do with each other it takes as subtle an intellect as that of Mr. Horr or of a Zangwill to define. Moreover, machinery is expected to be the great power toward the breaking up of homes.

up of homes.

A colony which promises pneumatic tubes

A colony and dusters for cleaning wages for every one, should appeal to every woman. And so, in the hope of reducing these ideas to some order, a question was asked, "Why should this colonizing scheme

asked. Why should this colombing scheme succeed when so many others have failed?" "Almost all schemes." Mr. Horranswered. "have started with the wrong notions as to the function of capital. Instead of resort-ing to machinery, they went back to primi-"Just as the United States is superior in the use of mechanical power to the Euro-pean continent and to China, in the same

the colonists got discouraged.
"Formerly," said Mr. Horr, "when they wished to get rid of a tree they set fire to a stump, and it took two months to burn. It takes two trees to burn one stump. With the use of dynamite it would cost \$2 to blow up a tree, though one of our men thinks he can do it at an expense of 30 cents.

Now we are pulling them up with donkey engines. Six men can clear an acre a day.

worth \$120 an acre. It is bottom land, we have lower freight rates than anywhere else because of the competitive boat rates. The colony will put up a can-nery and a sawmill this year. The men

work not over six or eight hours, in three "We shall have a paper and a library of modern tendencies. There is no worr, about living. They can raise all the vege

tables they can eat, and have cattle and chickens, cheese, fruit, honey, milk, butter, eggs, and make cider and wine.

"All luxuries, tobacco, tea, coffee, come from the outside. Drinking is not probibited, but a man has to go a mile and a half for a drink of whiskey, as there is no along in Freeland. They have also saloon in Freeland. They have also no

"At first mistakes were made. They be-"At first mistakes were made. They believed that every one should be paid equally.
So they paid the children for going to school.
When this was comprehended the young
men decided to go to school, too, rather
than work. After this system was abolished one family moved away.

"Another rule was that any person away
over thirty days should pay a fine. This
was to prevent colonists going away to
earn money outside and leaving others to
do the work. Every one was paid five

earn money outside and leaving others to do the work. Every one was paid five cents an hour whether his work was worth anything or not. They could neither sell nor mortgage, and this kept them together. "But now it is different. A man must produce or he cannot be supported. The colonists may expect the ordinary aids-insurance, hospitals, &c. The only communism now is in the ownership of the land.

of holdings. Little houses with pretty gardens exist, and an apartment house.

"The people are good workers. Some members are so clever that they can do anything—build a house, make a boat, run a mill. The men are above the average, hardy, determined, thinking men, but not collegemen."

ALLEGED UNKISSED. But the most stupendous plan of all that the Freelanders cherish is their resolution to capture Washington, chiefly by means of a water tunnel which will connect the Skagitt River of the western slope of the Cascade Mountains with the Columbia River on the

eastern. It is only a distance of a couple of hundred miles, and the Freelanders say ships can easily go through a tunnel with lowered masts.

After the mountains are passed a small canal of perhaps sixty or seventy miles others. It started in this wise:

canal of perhaps sixty or seventy fines will be all that is necessary to reach a lake situated in Chelan county, which feeds the Columbia River. As this river flows back into Puget Sound the question of freight rates is settled.

Okanogan and Chelan counties have no more than 3,000 inhabitants in an area as large as that of New York State. They as large as that of New York State. They have mineral resources, copper, gold, coal, iron and abundant timber, with rich land enough to support millions of people. When by means of the water tunnel these counties bave been captured and the monopolies knocked out, the colonies propose to remedy the evil of overproduction not only for this region but for the whole country.

BOB ARMSTRONG LACKED HEART. Out in a Trial Bout.

Big Bob Armstrong was knocked out in four rounds at Haverhill on Christmas Day by another colored pugilist named Walter called him Utopian. If it is Utopian to Johnson. Armstrong, if he had possessed the courage and the nerve, might have prevented James J. Jeffries from ever coming into prominence. When Billy Delaney brought Jeffries East for the first time the boilermaker was practically un-The present colonists who dream of silken | known. He weighed 240 pounds stripped. luxury by means of new machinery to sup- and Delaney, together with Billy Brady, plant the silk worm-one has only to grow | proclaimed him the coming champion of the ulberry trees and feed the leaves to this world. In order to prove to the pugilistic Utopian machine-and who expect to fraternity that Jeffries could fight, it was grew, and any contradictions of it pubachieve elegant leisure ultimately, are now arranged for him to meet two men in a single engaged in clearing away enormous trees in order to plant a few vegetables. But pioneering has its pleasures, whatever of them out inside of ten rounds and the of encouragement, of condemnation; pronames the pioneers are called or call them- affair was put on at the Lenox A. C., in this posals of marriage; offers to initiate him

Armstrong was a scientific, shifty boxer do not wish to create the impression that and a good hard puncher. He had Tom ance caused by the joke directly, but it we are Anarchists. The term Anticrat O'Rourke behind him and was the first to was invented by Duchrzing, the German face Jeffries. The latter was so fat when he climbed into the ring that the crowd fairly hooted him in derision. If Jeff had been introduced as "John Jones of Hoboken." been introduced as "John Jones of Hoboken,"
Armstrong would probably have displayed
the courage of a lion, but the fact that the
bulky Cafernian was be alded as a coming
champion took all the heart out of the big
negro. Yet at that Jeffries never came
near scoring a knockout in the ten rounds.
Instead he lumbered around the ring in
the clumsiest manner. Armstrong using his the clumsiest manner, Armstrong using his feet skilfully and jabbing away with the left hand to his heart's content. It was a pretty even thing and could have been called a draw, but at the end of the bout the referee decided in favor of Jeffries, partly because Armstrong had been clearly afraid to take a chance.

afraid to take a chance.

Jeff's showing was so poor that Delaney and Brady evidently decided that no more chances should be taken with a man of O'Donnell's calibre, so the boilermaker announced that he had injured his thumb in the go with Armstrong and could not meet O'Donnell. It was such a fizzle that Jeffries was called a "dub" and a "lobster" by the short brained critics who could not see where he had a look in for the championship. Fitzsimmons was one of the afraid to take a chance. see where he had a food in for the cham-pionship. Fitzsimmons was one of the spectators that night and he formed such a poor opinion of Jeff's prowess that he held him cheaply all the time that he was training for the mill that turned the championship over to the big fellow.

Armstrong never got over the fact that he lost a chance to acquire fame by beating Jeff when the latter was out of real fighting

trim.
"If I had only taken O'Rourke's tip and mixed it up," said he, "I would have knocked Jeff out sure, for he was the biggest duffer Jeff out sure, for he was the higgest duffer I ever saw. But its too late now."

Later Armstrong gave Frank P. Slavin, who wanted to fight Sullivan once, a fearful beating up in The Bronx. Both men were covered with blood and Slavin was finally knocked out. But Armstrong knew that the Antipodean was in weak physical condition and consequently had no fear.

A Legacy Awaiting Any Massachusetts Town Calling Itself Cushman.

Bosron, Dec. 31.-Through the death of Mrs. Anna F. Cushman at Salem last week an odd bequest in the will of her husband, the late Henry W. Cushman, Lieutenant-Euro- Governor of Massachusetts under Gov. George S. Boutwell, becomes operative.

way we, the Freelanders, expect to excel the rest of the United States in the use of this secondary means of production.

"Therefore, and for the same reason, we will pay more to labor as wages than do the monopolistic concerns of the United States just as these ray higher wages than the money was to be paid over to the first town in Massachusetts that dropped its own corporate name and adopted that of Mr. Cushman left the sum of \$10,000 to his by

we will pay more to labor as wages than do the monopolistic concerns of the United States, just as these pay higher wages than their competitors in Europe and Asia."

The colony is to be individualistic. Each one has a right to do what he or she will, if it does not interfere with the equal freedom of others. A board of arbitration will settle disputes between members and between members and the colonial body. They do not believe in a centralized type of organization, which they consider develops into bureaucracy.

Freeland is fourteen miles from Bellingham on the south, and here are the deepest harbors on Puget Sound. Olympia. Tacoma and Seattle are about a hundred miles further down. Triffty-seven nationalities are at present in the colony, which has but one unmarried woman. This one receives a salary of \$50 for teaching the children of the others.

The main colony has been in existence for seven years, but under the name of Equality Colony, on the Bellamy idea. The colonists cleared ninety acres.

The trees were from four to twenty feet thick, and in the effort to clear them away the colonists got discouraged.

"Formerly," said Mr. Horr, "when they"

The down the United States and Asia."

In the colony is to be individualistic. Each consisting the United States, just a deep the Constitution of the money, for such a sum does not hang of the money, for such a sum does not hang on every bush even in Massachusetts.

Bernardston, a small town in the Berkshires, the birthplace of Lieut.-Gov. Cushman, is considered most likely to try to get will, Bernardston has first chance at the money. Under the provisions of the will, Bernardston has first chance at the money, to transmit to adopt the money, for such a sum does not hang on every bush even in Massachusetts.

Bernardston, a small town in the Berkshires, the birthplace of Lieut.-Gov. Cushman is an extremely opposed to making the pace at the conditions then the first town of not less than 1,000 inhabitants to adopt the will, Bernardston has first chance at the cond

mittee on Towns.

One difficulty is that the new town: provided it becomes such, may have some difficulty in fulfilling the population requirements of the testator. It will take pretty close figuring and the counting of noses later in the season than May 1 to secure a tally of 1,000 bona fide residents within the lines, as now proposed, of the new

town of Onset.

If no town in Massachusetts complies with the conditions of the will within five years after the death of Mrs. Cushman, any town in the United States of not less than 1,000 population shall be entitled to receive the \$10,000 and accumulated interest if it the \$10,000 and accumulated interest if i is willing to bear the name of Cushman in memory of the testator.

HASN'T DREAMED IN 50 YEARS. for one term only. Daniel S. Dickinson That, Says the Rev. Dr. Starr, Is Why Five

his life. Hard work simply carries him to the line of exhaustion, when sleep naturally provides needed rest. Then after five hours of uninterrupted slumber he is ready for

He believes that the reason why he gets out of five hours of sleep as much as other people obtain from eight is that he never dreams. He has not had a dream in fifty years. His brain is absolutely in a state of repose after the closed eyes shut out

insurance, hospitals, &c. The only communism now is in the ownership of the land.

*On Feb. 1 the new constitution will go into effect. There are already \$50,000 worth

VICTIM OF A KISSING YARN.

CASE OF PROF. CROOK, THE

Much Annoyance and Some Loss of Prestige Caused to Him by a Joke Started by Students in Revenge-Pain Given Later to His Betrathed From the Same Source

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 31 .- This is the story of a joke which has caused a good deal of annoyance to its original victim and which is now causing annoyance to

In 1901 Prof. Alga Crook, holding the chair of geology and mineralogy at the Northwestern University at Chicago, found occasion to remonstrate with some of his pupils about their behavior. He found fault with them for smoking and chewing tobacco, for swearing, for drinking intoxicating liquor, and above all, for sitting in the dark corners of the campus at night and engaging in kissing bouts with persons of the other sex. Prof. Crook is earnest in his manner and he spoke directly and with severity.

His words stung. To get even, some of the students started the report that Prof. Crook had said that he himself had never done any of the things he referred to, with especial emphasis upon the last one. The report spread, the newspapers got it, it was printed from end to end of the country, and one morning Prof. Crook awoke to find himself famous in an unpleasant way.

The charge was a peculiarly hard one to meet. Nobody would laugh at him for not smoking or drinking or swearing, but kissing is different. When he denied the report, people only laughed. If he had kissed a girl, they wanted specifications He

was between the devil and the deep sea Prof. Crook was from the outset at disadvantage. So the report grew and lished were so worded that they only served nto the mysteries of the kissing game.

It was hard enough to bear the annoyhad other effects. It affected in a measure his prestige as a professor. It is even declared that an offer of advancement which was about to be made to him was held back.

Prof. Crook bore up against the storm as well as he could and hoped that it would pass in time. He devoted himself to an important work—the location of the source of the diamonds which have been found from time to time in this country, borne from the north in the glacial drift. His method is simple enough—to gather data about all the existing diamonds, then by following the glacial drift to trace them o their common source, but it will take a ong time in the working out. Gradually the storm subsided. The world orgot about him and turned to other

forgot about him and turned to other things.

But the other day word went forth that he was engaged to be married, and the kissing story was called up again. This time the annoyance was not confined to him. The young lady to whom he was engaged also suffered. Such questions as when and how Prof. Crook kissed her, or if he ever did, and how it felt were sought to be propounded to her. She was pestered for her photograph. How much she has been wounded in this way no one knows but herself, but any sensitive person can imagine.

can imagine.

Prof. Crook's father is presiding elder of the Methodist Church for this district, and it was while on a visit home last summer that Prof. Crook met his betrothed. He is an enthusiastic tennis player and it was at a tournament that the introduction

and in a few weeks they were engaged. They were married on Wednesday, Dec. 28. It was arranged that the wedding should be an elaborate church one, but the recent death of the bride's sister caused this plan to be changed. The bride has been instructor of music in the public schools here for some years She is a very attractive girl and possesses

a beautiful contralto voice. Prof. Crook himself is a tall, good looking fellow. He is especially well educated, having rounded out his studies by a three years course in the universities of Germany. His life was a very successful one until this joke was sprung upon him. Now, whenever his name is mentioned, some one has this story to tell about him, and

one has this story to ten account. And in the laugh that follows his merits are sometimes forgotten. But his friends hope that the end has been reached now.

The case reminds one of that little story by Guy de Maupassant called "The Piece

metimes forgon.

An the end has been read the end has been read the end has been read the case reminds one of that him to give the first class and picked in the village street and stoops to pick it ur. As he puts it in his pocket he notices his enemy looking at him from a neighboring doorstep. Ashamed at being or seen picking up so trivial an object, he turns hastily away in evident confusion.

But a pocketbook has been lost and the peasant is arrested, charged with having found it.

The midshipms.

The m

He goes from friend to friend telling his story, showing the piece of string. But they all turn away. He is an outcast.

He tells his story to strangers, to any one who will listen. Practical jokers get him to tell it to amuse them as soldiers are urged to tell the story of their battles. His mind, struck at the root, grows weak; he takes to his bed; at last he dies, clutching the piece.

of string, protesting his innocence in his No one who fools with that deadly thing a

ONE TERM NEW YORK SENATORS. Men Twice Elected to the Senate Exceptions to the Rule in This State.

New York, singular among the States in this respect, has usually adhered to the policy of electing its United States Senators for one term only, and though there have been some breaks in the record, they are few. Other States, and especially States of the South and New England, retain in office for many years a faithful or popular Senator, and the rule in the West has generally been to promote to the Senate a Congressman who has been efficient or popular as a member of the House.

In New York a Senator is chosen usually one of the most celebrated New Yorkers of his time, served only one full term, as did John A. Dix, his associate, and Hamilton Fish, his successor. Preston King served only a term, as did Ira Harris, his associate.
To King succeeded Edwin D. Morgan, the
war Governor of New York, and to Morgan

To Fenton succeeded Francis Kernan who served one term and was not reelected. Warner Miller, William M. Evarts, Frank Hiscock, Elbridge G. Lapham, David B. Hill and Edwar Murphy, Jr., had one term,

only, each.

The exceptions in recent years to the general rule in New York have been Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt Both of these Senators resigned from the Senate on the same day, May 14, 1881. Senator Platt was reelected after an interval of many years. Senator Conkling closed his public.

the light.

He always eats a hearty supper before retiring, because, as he says, it draws the blood from the brain cells to the gastronomic territory. He always sleeps soundly from midnight until 3 A. M. Then he turns over on the left side and finishes up the remaining two hours of the night.

As has been said, Dr. Starr gives five hours to sleep. He gives two hours to food and exercise, and the remaining seventeen that the first hours to sleep. He gives two hours to food and exercise, and the remaining seventeen the food and exercise and the remaining two hours to sleep. He gives two hours to food and exercise and the remaining two hours of the night. nary service in the House of Representa-

NAVAL ACADEMY DISCIPLINE. Authorities Deal With More Sins

Thoughtlessness Than Intention. The department of discipline is greatest in dignity of all the departments in the Naval Academy. The head of the department ranks next to the Superintendent, says Elihu S. Riley in the Army and Navy

Journal, and assumes his duties when the latter is absent from the academy. This department is the only one of the twelve in the Naval Academy that is in constant touch with the midshipmen.

The commandant of midshipmen is the head of the department of discipline. He has three assistants, who serve in regular order as officers in charge. Each assignment lasts for one day, beginning between 7 and 8 in the evening. The officer in charge has one midshipman from the first class assigned him as officer of the day, and there are a dozen or more superintendents of floors and of buildings drawn from the corps of midshipmen that aid the officer in charge in maintaining

The ordinary incidents of discipline, such as seeing that midshipmen sign the liberty book both on going on leave or returning from it, of keeping order in the buildings, of granting small requests, be long to the officer in charge; more important cases' devolve on the commandant; and, when these reach too grave a situation, such as the court-martialling or dismissal of a midshipman, they are referred to the Superintendent, and by him to Washington for determination on his recommenda-

All minor offences against discipline are disposed of by the officer in charge by summary process, trial and judgment. summary process, trial and judgment. The offending midshipman, when called to the bar of decision, faces the officer in charge and places himself at an "attention" at once sublimely military and emphatically facetious. His answers are brief and guarded to the questions of the officer in charge, and if he makes a good defence he is discharged; if not, lectured or otherwise punished.

On Wednesday afternoon an hour and a balf extra recreation time is given the midshipmen. Every one must leave his quarters and take "a breath of fresh air." quarters and take "a breath of fresh air."
The orderly of marines, on duty at the quarters, is sent through the rooms to see that no one evades the regulations. During one of these recreation periods a mid-shipman was discovered still in quarters. He was haled to the office of the officer in charge. "Why are you in your room?" asked the officer. "I," replied the delinquent meekly, "took a hot water bath, and was afraid I'd take cold if I went out."

There was valid evenese confession There was valid excuse—a confession and avoidance—that overrode the regu-lation. The officer recognized it. Pausing a moment, then determining not to let the offender off without a suitable rep-rimand for outgeneralling the authori-ties, he commanded, in a tone as positive as a military man can give an order, "Don't take a hot bath another Wednesday after-

The authorities deal with more sins of thoughtlessness than with those of inten-tion. "Ninety-five per cent," said a for-mer Superintendent of the Naval Acadmer Superintendent of the Naval Academy, "of the midshipmen are fine men; the other five per cent. give the trouble." There have been midshipmen who have passed an entire year in the Naval Academy without a demerit. John J. Rady of Michigan and William Pinkney Giles of Texas accomplished that feat. Fred Halstead Poteet of Missouri and Stephen Clegg Rowan, at large, class of '93, which was graduated at the end of the final term, in that year each passed the term without a demerit. When asked how he managed to go through the year without a demerit one of the first twain replied: "Simply by taking thought."

There are some things that a midship-

taking thought."

There are some things that a midshipman ought not to do that he takes to with more or less partiality. One of these is smoking, another "Frenching," and the third, hazing the "plebes." To the credit of the corps, it is seldom that a case of intoxication is reported among them that the authorities have to punish It was a genuine case of love at first sight

the authorities have to punish.

Smoking is a difficult offence to detect, unless indulgence in the habit occurs in the room. It is not infrequently that some find themselves on the Santee for having their rooms repeatedly smelling of tobacco.

"Frenching" is being out of academy bounds without leave. They say that when a bounds without leave. They say that when a midshipman does leave the academy without leave he always tells a brother midshipman where he is, so that, in case of sudden in-spection, the underground wire may carry the message for the delinquent to return to quarters. This does not always obtain, and some other device has to be invented to meet very urgent situations.

One night, a score of years ago, a "plebe" was awakened in the night by a first classman, with this command uttered in the gruffest of naval tones:

proper moment was counted the second time. So it was that all hands were accounted for, though the first class man's roommate was still out of quarters on "French leave" when the inspection ended The irate officer in charge, finding his labora had been unnecessary, gave the watchman who had reported seeing a midshipman out after "taps" a raking fire for its "officiousness." It did not end so well for the culprits

when a watchman reported some time ago four midshipmen out of quarters after "taps." He told the officer in charge if ago four midshipmen out of guarters after "taps." He told the officer in charge if he got up out of his bed he could catch them. The officer rose, for that officer always sleeps in the upper quarters, and took his station at the turn of the main stairway. The watchman planted himself at the stairway in the mess hall that leads up from the basement. In a few minutes the sound of a window being raised, followed by footsters rising on the kitchen stairs, was heard. As the door opened into the dark mess hall the watchman put his hands on a midshipman and said:

"The officer in charge wants to see you."

The captured midshipman went forward with the watchman to the stairway. When

The captared midenipman went forward with the watchman to the stairway. When he appeared the officer in charge was astounded to see his apparel. A long dressing gown covered him from neck to knees; on his head was a jaunty cap. His feet were encased in pumps. The officer roared as he arglaimed:

as he exclaimed:

"Where did you get that rig? You didn't go out that way, did you?"

The captive was silent. "Go to your room," ordered the officer. The same pantomine of window, seizure and hearing went on until all four of the "Frenchers" had been captured and brought before the officer in charge for further proceedings on the morrow.

on the morrow. Names of Tennessee Towns. From the Indianapolis Star.

When it came to naming her towns Ten-essee did not forget the Good Book. She ut an Ark in Meigs county, a Noah in Coffee, lenesis in Cumberland, a St. John and a St .uke in Jackson, a Joshua here and a Caleb here, here an Elijah and there a Samuel, uth and Naomi were not forgotten, and two | the harm, not the sting. one in Humphreys county.

But Tennessee did not lay too much stress Scripmal names. On the other hand, looking at the map one may readily ascertain that in the naming of her towns Tennessee an the naming of her towns leanessee and no favorites. From mythology she ained June, Venus, Vulcan, Bacchus, na, Hercules, Neptune, Olympus and philifrom Shakespeare Romeo and Othello; in the Greek alphabet Alpha, Beta and ega: from the church Methodist, Baptist, set, Pope, Friar and Tabernacle; from the cliv hearth, Mamy, Bud, Aunt, Home and the from the court face and the from the cliv hearth, Mamy, Bud, Aunt, Home and the from the center face. THE OTHER SIDE OF JIU-JITSU.

A BALTIMORE TEACHER SAYS THE SYSTEM CAN'T HURT A BOXER.

The Jiu-Jitsu Expert Can Be Kept From Getting a Hold and, Even if He Gets One, Can Be Beaten-Challenges an Expert to Try-Jap's System Brutal

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31 .- Prof. Charles Williard, one of the ablest physical instructors in Baltimore, argues that any man able to box skilfully can successfully stand off any exponent of jiu-jitsu. He has issued a challenge to the proposed Japanese instructor at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and offers to demonstrate to him that the system of jiu-jitsu is worthless in such

a case and is a so dangerous to use. Prof. Williard made these remarks on the subject to a Sun correspondent to-day:

"Now that the Government has issued orders to have the naval cadets at Annapolis instructed in jiu-jitsu, I feel that it will be interesting to the public to learn something of its worth, if it is worth anything. I uphold the merits of the American system of self-defence.

"I have studied the American, French and Japanese methods of defence and 1 stand ready to prove that a man having some knowledge of the American art can easily defend himself against an opponent using the jiu-jitsu method. I will not ask for a weight limit, for I won't object to him if he weighs 200 pounds, though I am much lighter. I have the science and strength of arm, shoulder and chest to make

up for the loss of weight. "Jiu-jitsu is a brutal system, for it aims to break arms, dislocate joints and disfigure one in the worst manner. If the jiu-jitsu op-ponent secures a hold he will break the bones in any part of the body on which he may secure a hold. If he gets a hold on the throat, he will choke the wind out of you or dislocate the larynx, which will paralyze the vocal cords, and the victim will be speechless for weeks. If he can get a hold on the face the fingers are stuck into the eyes, and the eyes are pushed

from the sockets. "Now this may seem very good to one who might be held up in a dark street by a murderous highwayman. To cripple him would do no harm. But the very idea of teaching young men who must be in perfect physical condition, and in the service of the Government, an act of defence which will disable a comrade for life if it is used in the way it should be! Young men naturally lose their tempers in such a contest, and in an instant, without the slightest thought of doing injury, one may break

an opponent's arm. "The way in which this defence is used is first to watch the opponent. If he attempts to strike with the fist, to shoot or to stab, you clutch at the wrist of the hand holding the weapon with both hands, twist the arm until the back of the arm at the elbow rests on your shoulder, you turning your back to your opponent and holding on to his wrist all the time.

"When you have turned your back and have out the elbow on your shoulder, then pull down the wrist with all your strength This breaks the arm at the elbow. Very good; but consider that your opponent has still one arm free all the time you are holding on to his other arm with both hands. "If you have a strong arm it is very hard

for him to twist it, and if he fails to get the arm in the right position you have him in a bad place, for while he is working on one arm you can use the free arm and beat him in the face.

"If he turns his back you can beat him in the jugular vein or on the spine. That will weaken him so much that he will forget to use his hold, and if he fails to turn the arm you can choke him to death with a strangle hold by sidestepping and drawing your

arm around his neck. "This is only one of the many dangerous holds used and the one most freely employed in defence. The attack is cowardly, for an opponent will steal upon you without warning and catch you from behind, throwing his arm around the throat until the elbow meets the larynx. Then he will squeeze the throat until you are unconscious, at the same time pressing the thumb into the back at the kidneys. He not only tries to choke you, but to bruise the kidneys.

either of which may prove fatal. "In teaching this method of defence and attack to the young men of America it trains them to attempt something that cannot be employed in time of war. In time of peace it teaches them to be brutal, to injure one another and to be cowardly, for there is nothing more cowardly than to attack

from behind. "It is different in the American system of attack and defence, for this teaches one to be quick, graceful, strong, honorable, brave and merciful. The object the American has in his defence is to punish his as sailant as rapidly as possible and yet do him as little injury as possible.

"The difference between the American and Japanese systems is that the American keeps both hands free. He uses them for attack and defensive puposes, and he can escape a lot of punishment by jumping forward or backward. This makes him graceful in movement, and it is possible to strike rapidly and hard with the bands if one knows how to throw the weight into "When he lands on a vital spot-the chin,

ear, bridge of the nose and the pit of the stomach-he renders his opponent helpless long enough to call for help, but never injures or disfigures him. It makes one honorable because you are taught to attack a man face to face, and not from behind. It is a more healthful exercise, because it brings more muscles into play, and at no time makes one liable to serious injury. "In time of war it can be used for striking

hard and rapid blows in any direction, something that no other method affords. To give you an idea of how hard and fast a man or woman can strike the different blows, I refer you to a world's record I made by

and it is not impossible for the other to accomplish this remarkable hitting power, for I have been knocked down a number of

times by young lady pupils. "It is a surprise to me that more women do not learn the art of self-defence. A blow from a woman's delicate hand will hurt & man more than a blow from the strong hand of a man. It is the nervous shock that does

"I am not opposed to Americans being progressive, and I am not jealous of any method of defence, but I cannot see that America can accomplish anything by studying Japanese jiu-jitsu."

Covington Correspondence Indianapolis Star. Harry Gwinnup of this city owns a two-year-old cat which weighs eighteen pounds. The cat is named Jim Kiley, in honor of a citizen of Covington. The cat is supposed to be the largest in the State of Indiana.